FOREIGN NEWS.

MATTERS OF INTEREST IN MANY LANDS. PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS-THE EXTRADITION land, as robbery and repugnant to all notions of QUESTION-DISTRESS IN IRELAND - EUROPEAN | fairness.

The London cable letter to THE TRIBUNE says that the wearisome debate on the address left the Irish party in Parliament distinctively weaker than it was at the beginning of the session. Mr. Parnell and his more violent followers are now heaping every epithet of abuse on Mr. Trevelyan, hoping to diseredit him politically and to drive him Mr. Gladstone was warmly welcomed at the railway station on his return from France. He will appear in the House on Monday. The Spectator describes Lord Randolph Churchill as a "political epileptic." It thought in England that the American Government will not interpose technical difficulties in the way of Sheridan's extradition provided that sufficient evidence of Letters in three volumes, edited by Mr. Froude, his complicity in the murders is produced. English public opinion would not support a demand based solely on Carey's testimony. Lord Bramwell pronounces the leading idea of Henry George's "Progress and Poverty" as repugnant to all notions of fairness. Mr. George finds a disciple in Mr. Labouchere. The extradition of Walsh has been asked for from France by the English Government.

TOPICS FROM THE BRITISH CAPITAL.

LONDON, March 3 .- The wearisome eleven nights debate on the Address was closed on Thursday just in time to allow the money to be voted that is needed to keep the Government going. The Irish members continued the stream of urritating talk to the last? They have had the lion's share of the discussion, with the result that their position is distinctively weaker than it was at the beginning of the ses-

Mr. Parnell attacked on Monday the administration of the Crimes act with extreme violence, assailing especially Judges and juries guilty of banging "innocent" men. He totally failed, by the admissions of his stanchest friends, in the attempt to prove his reckless accusations. The Duily News justly denounced Mr. Parnell's conduct as scandalous in publicly calumniating Judges and jurors and in traducing them without adducing a shred of testimony against them. The Attorney-General for Ireland once more disapproved the stale charges of "packing" Dublin juries and of excluding Roman Catholics. Mr. Parnell spoke in a thin. listless house. This was in marked contrast with ing either to deny or to explain the evidence of connivance in crime. His control over his own followers is shaken, only tifteen of them voting

IRISH TACTICS.

The debate on Mr. McCarthy's amendment to the Address relating to the relief of Irish distress was conducted on the usual Irish line of percuptors demands for indiscriminate charity from the same before as cruel and despotie. Mr. Trevelyau, Ctue Secretary for Ireland, showed how grossly the relief was abused and how the public funds were squandered, and declared that the Government had determined after careful inquiry to enforce the This humane and sympathetic speech Mr. Parnell privately denounced as "bloodthirsty." Mr. Parnell and all his more violent followers are now publicly and privately heaping every epithet of abuse on Mr. Trevelyan, just as they formerly traduced Mr. Forster, hoping to discredit him politically and to drive him from office.

THE PREMIER'S ARRIVAL.

Mr. Gladstone arrived from France yesterday in excellent health and spirits. He will reappear in the House of Commons on Monday. He was re crived at the radway station, in spite of his efforts to secure privacy, by a numerous assemblage and was heartily cheered. All stories relating to his so-called negotiations in Paris rest on a very slight foundation. It is not believed that the Premier made any proposals relating to the Egyptian or to any other disputed question. Probably he confined himself to ascertaining the French views and to giving the French Government general assurances of England's good will.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTES.

Mr. John Morley, elected for Newcastle, has been received in the House with exceptional cordiality, members of both parties rejoicing in the triumph of a sincere and brilliant politician over the Cowen cabals and Irish ingratitude.

Lord Randolph Churchill's recent speech foaming with abuse of the Ministers inspires The Spectator to describe him as a "political epileptic,"

SHERIDAN'S EXTRADITION.

In reference to the extradition of Sheridan, it is considered here that the American Government, while certain to refuse, as England also would, the demand for a political refugee, will not interpose technical difficulties where the offence is either murder or conspiracy to murder, albeit the latter is not expressly included in the treaty. Whether the application will be pressed depends upon the amount of evidence which the British Government is able to adduce. Public opinion here would not support a demand based solely on James Carev's testimony, but if a legal presumption of Sheridan's guilt be established, it is confidently expected that be will be surrendered. The best proof of the fairness of the trial which he would bave in Ireland is the utter collapse of Mr. Parnell's and all other

charges against the Dublin tribunals. ADMIRAL NICHOLSON'S MOVEMENTS.

Mr. Lowell, accompanied by General Fairchild, Commander Chadwick and others, visited on Wednesday by invitation Admiral Nicholson on board his flagship, the Lancaster, at Southampton. They received a salute of fifteen guns and lunched on board the flagship, returning to London the same evening. Admiral Nicholson is still suffering from gout, and was unable to accept the invitation of the Mayer of Southampton, who gave a dinner on Monday to Captain Gherardi and other officers of the Lancaster. Admirat Nicholson sails shortly for Havre, where he will turn over the command of the squadron, now consisting of one ship, on the 10th of March to Admiral Baldwin.

HENRY GEORGE AND LABOUCHERE. Lord Bramwell, who is among the most eminent Judges of this generation, publishes a brief review of Henry George's treatise, "Progress and Poverty," pronouncing its leading idea, that of confiscating the

Mr. George finds a disciple in Mr. Labouchere, who betters his instructions and proclaims in The Fortnightly Review that the coming democracy will turn occupiers of land into owners, plundering the rich for the benefit of the poor, levying taxation only on those who can best afford to pay an exacting progressive income tax up to 50 per cent, and limiting the right to property alike in acres and money. Mr. Labouchere being prominent among the Radical members of Parliament and a sworn ally of Mr. Chamberlain, the disclosure of these views is likely to strengthen the Conservatives.

NEW BOOKS.

Mr. Freeman's "Impressions" of America will shortly be published by Longmans. Mrs. Carlyle's will appear early in April from the same publishing

THE ASHBURNHAM CONTROVERSY.

A lively controversy is proceeding over the Ashburnham manuscripts, M. Delisle, director of the National Library at Paris, addressing a violent letter to the Trustees of the British Museum protesting against the purchase and alleging that the oldest and most precious manuscripts in the Libri and Barrois collections bought by the late Lord Ashburnham were stolen from French libraries. The present Lord Ashburnham replies that M. Delisle states on one point what he knows to be false, and that the other allegations are without proof. The Museum authorities decline to admit M. Delisle's claim for restitution, pointing out that he formerly advised the French Government to buy both the Libri and Barrois collections. The trustees are not expected to recommend the purchase pending dispute, although it is officially stated that an American bidder is in the market.

LONSDALE VS. YATES. The criminal information against Edmund Yates for libelling Lord Lousdale will probably not be tried for some months. The Judges are unanimous and the insufficiency of the denial and apology. The journalistic world disapproves of Mr. Yates's disclosure of the name of the author of the libel. It is still believed that he will escape ultimately with a

fore his departure for America, Lord Chief-Justice rumors brought applications and offers of co-operation from friends. Those concerned believe that the largest and most brilliant company ever known will unite in offering a testimonial to Mr. Irving.

PHASES OF IRISH AGITATION.

LONDON, March 3 .- A letter from the Bishop Raphoe, County Donegal, is published, in which he says the only chance the destitute people have to maintain life is through charity. He says the policy of the Government is evidently one of exter

PARIS, March 3 .- The friends of Byrne expect he will be released to-morrow. Henri Rechehis influence with the Government in favor of Byrne. The authorities are being urged to admit Byrne to bail in a substantial sum. Byrne's friends have taken steps to secure numerous affidavits of embers of Parliament and others, testifying that they saw him in London on May 6 last, the day of the Phenix Park murders.

HAVRE, March 3,-John Walsh, the man referred to by James Carey in his testimony in Dublin, and who was arrested here on Thursday, had intended to start for New-York to-day. The British Govern-ment has asked for his extradition.

THE FRENCH CONSTITUTION.

LONDON, March 3 .- The correspondent of The Daily News at Paris says: "At a Cabinet Council M. Ferry, Prime Munister, declared that a revision of the Constitution was inopportune, especially as the Senate had shown a conciliatory disposition by its vote on a motion offered by General Robert with regard to the Orleans Princes. He said he would oppose revision when it was moved in the Chamber of Deputies. He would urge that revision could only usefully come on when the Senate would not see in it a menace to its existence.

FRENCH JURISDICTION IN TUNIS.

Panis, March 3.-The Senate to-day adopted a bill organizing French jurisdiction in Tunis, M. Challemel-Lacour, Minister of Foreign Affairs, replying to a question by the Due de Broglie, stated that all the Powers had assented to the abolition of the capitulations, one, however, desiring to see the French tribunals at work first.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY. LONDON, March 3 .- The election of the Most Rev. Edward W. Benson as Archbishop of Canterbury, in place of the Most Rev. Dr. Tait, deceased, was confirmed to-day in the Bow Church, London. The ceremony was formal and brief. The Archbishop of York and the Bishops of London, Durham, Lichneld, Rochester and Exeter officiated.

COMPLAINT AGAINST DR. CRAMER.

BERNE, March 3 .- The Cantonal Government has complained to the Federal Council of the action of Dr. Cramer, United States Charge d'Affaires here in having, contrary to usage, demanded direct from the Prefect of Berne, instead of from the Federal Council, the punishment of a number of persons who created a disturbance in the Methodist Church of which Dr. Cramer is a patron.

SECRET SOCIETY MEMBERS ARRESTED. MADRID, March 3 .- The authorities continue to act vizorously in Andalusia. The president, secre tary and twelve members of another branch of the secret society have been arrested at Pedroso, in Seville, and letters and statutes have been seized Twelve members of another branch have been arrested at Cazalla de la Sierra.

A NEW MAIL LINE TO AMERICA.

LIVERPOOL, March 3 .- The Journal of Commercial announces that the Anchor Line Steamship Company is organizing a new mail line to run between Liverpool and New-York. The steamers to be first employed on the new line will be the Furnessia, City of Rome and Belgravia.

At the office of the agents of the line in this city, at No. 7 Bowling Green, it was learned yester by afternoon that the new mail line to Liverpool would begin running on April 21, when the Fornessia will sail from this port for Liverpool. The City of Rome, it was said, is having new and more powerful engines and machinery put in at Barrow-in-Furness and will soon be ready for service. The Belgravia and Furnessia have been in the company's The Belgravia and Furnessia have been in the company's service for about two years, the Furnessia being on the New-York and Liverpool line and the Belgravia on the New-York and London line. When the latter line of steamships was discontinued some time ago, the Belgravia was transferred to the Bombay line. Three new ateamships—the Arabia, Karamannia and Persia, at present in process of construction at Barrow-in-Furness and on the Clyde—will be ready for service next serson and will take the places on the different lines of the company made vacant by the establishment of the new line.

PARIS, March 3 .- It is stated that an agreement has een reached to prolong the powers of the European ommission on the Danube for twenty one years. Bentin, March 3 .- Reports are agrin current that Prince Bismarck has had a co ference with the leaders of the National Liberal purty.

St. Petersburg, March 3.—The Duke of Edinburgh

will be present at the coronation of the Czur of Russia. The Prince of Wales will not strend. BESLIN, March 3 .- The National Zeitung affirms that the Prince of Wales has expressed strong disapproval with reference to the military degradation by France of

of the Royal Academy, while drilling the artist voluncers in Hyde Park to-day, was thrown from his horse and severely shak in ville, the British Foreign Secretary, has instructed Mr. Adams, the British Minister at Berne, to insist upon the

annulment of the decrees expelling the leaders of the Salvation Army from Switzerland. VIENNA, March 3 - Four hundred more workmen have en dismissed from a manufactory of firearms at Steyer on account of lack of orders from abroad. The total number of employes has been reduced from 6,000 to 2,000. Many intend to emigrate to America.

LORD LONSDALE'S LIBEL SUIT.

A London correspondent of THE TRIBUNE writes as follows regarding the libel suit brought by

The gental Edmund Vates has mowittingly put his foot readed "Want the World Save" he inserted a paragraph clusion was arrived at by other persons that the parties

Purf and the Mariborough clubs have been ringing with

actions to mere bruthen falseen unless they are sametioned by the public prosecutor, so that probably very little man come of it. On Thursday night all the crutch-and-toothpack gentry, the "Johnnies" and "Chapties," were full of fourtheye that I, mand Yates would soon be belind the bars of a prison. And the thickness of hereewinpping have deed soft under the knowledge that the edd or and proprieter of The World stands well over six section if that his principal afters and alletters are heavy as tall. All the province blue for while they feel aggreeded. An appeal to force without risk of they feel aggreeded. An appeal to force without risk of life is distinctly low and of ekgrardly and would have been quite worthy of the broken-down gameeters who talked about it.

It is decuired hard on the young lady to be charged with cloping with a married man whose sick wile is abroad. All that the greatest scandal mongers now alloge is that she and hard Lonedale were on very friendly terms and frequently rode together. Lody Grace Fane was, I hear, at hisdomiston while her father and mother, guests of the looke of heaufort at the time the clopement was supposed to have occurred.

A TREASURER'S EMBEZZLEMENT.

Boston, March 3 .- Harvey N. Follansbee, clerk of the Superintendent of the Boston Police Depart ment and treasurer of the Police Relief Association, has embezzled \$20,750 of invested funds of the latter organization. He has been speculating in Union Pacific and other stocks. About a year ago be began to use the funds of the association. He has made a full confession to Police Commissioner Burley. He was to-day arraigned as treasurer of the association is \$5,000. Follanshee was appointed a patronian on the potential roce in 1808, and for the last twelve years has been employed in the Superintenden's office. He has been treasurer of the Relief Association sincetts organization in 1871. His management of the relief funds—amounting to about \$43,000—Last been conservative and junishous until about a year ago, when owing to a mecassary in rease in his living expenses, his smany proved inadequate to the demands made upon him. His first peculation was made to pay household bills.

TROUBLES OF BUSINESS MEN.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.-Joseph Myers & on, cloak and suit manufacturers, at No. 918 Market-\$150,000. They have made an assignment to Levi Gold-

which.
PHILLIPSHERG, Mont., March 3.—N. Connolly, dealer in bardware and groceries, has made an assignment with liabilities amounting to \$50,000. He has been in busi-

A STEAMSHIP ASHORE.

WASHINGTON, March 3.-The Signal Corps station at Delaware Breakwater reports tug North America arrived at 4 p. m., and reports American Lin steamer Zeeland ashore on Bombay Hook bar in Dela-ware Bay. No assistance wanted.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

A PRIZE FIGHTER SUING FOR DAMAGES, PHILADELPHIA, March 3.—Mayor King and Poly Lieutenant Albright were today served with summons a civil soil for damages, brought by Michael Cleary, the pu-lest, for piecenting a sparring—whithflow, which

civil sait for damages, brought by Michael Cleary, the magnetist, for preventing a sparring withbitton, which was to have been given at the American. Theatre by Cleary and John L. Sullivan about a month ago.

SMALLPOX IN BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 3.—I we care of smallpox have been discovered here. Both of the victims are girls who worked at so ting rags in a warehouse, and it is amposed that the disease was communicated by infected rags.

car to visit the Government at Washington to exchange ratifications of a revised treaty of peace and friendship between the two Governments which, having been long in preparation, was ratified by the United States Senate on last Tuesday. The euveys left their island home last August accredited to France, Great Britain, Germany and the United States. They have already visited the first two countries, been snubbed by France, secured a ratification of a treaty with Great Britain, and enjoyed

Mindson, March 3.—Mr. Glodstone was present at a with conneil held by the Queen to-day.

London, March 3.—Sir Frederick Leighton, President Hines & Co., traders with Madagasto secure an official for them here was without success, but there was no lack of private at ention and recognition. The Spain was reported from Fire Island early in the norning, and acout 9 o'clock a steamboat left the National Line Company's pier to meet her. The meeting was outside the bar, off Sandy Hook, where from the burning building. The man was Issue Conn, until haif-past 2 in the atternoon. The gave his name as Walter Stecher, Both were taken to health officer went to meet her with the welcoming party, and thus the usual delay at Quarantine was the Customs officers having shown the usual courtesy to the ambassadors and suite of passing their luggage without examination, it was not them at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. There a IRBUNG reporter met them at 5 o'clock. The party consists of mus persons, namely: Rayonmahitmarive, der; Moses Andrianisa and Marc Rabibisca, native secretaries; Authory Tarchi, English secretary and law translator to the embassy, and their interpreter, Colonel W. W. Robinson, United States Consul at Tamatave, the principal scaport of Madagascar; W. C. Pickersgill, honorary interpreter; and two slave servants of the Ambassadors. A good deal or currosity excited on the stranship's pier and at the hotel was disappointed by the appearance of the strange diplomats. Several men who inquired of the reporter "Which was the prince?" urned on their bees with ill-conceased chagrin when they found

His secretaries, all of whom speak French mently, spoke of him as "His Excellency," at there was no exhibition of anything else than pointe delerence and courtesy. Ramaniral other Ambassador, is beaten by one honor Ambassador with the sesq ipedalan name, a, nevertheless, a man of distraction in the gascar Government. He is now a member of the Queen's Privy Council, but under her predecessor, Radama II. (a youth who lost his head because he got drunk and segmed an agreement with the French which displeased his subjects), he was Prime Minister. He speaks both French and Eng-Frime Minister. He speaks both Freach and English. The native secretaries are young men of intelligent appearance, easy and active in their
movements, and showing many evidences of
the European education which they have enjoyed.
Mr. Tacchi is a young Englishman, a graduite from
the University of London, the has edited the only
Anglo-Madaguscar paper published on the island,
lives at the capital, Antanamarivo—the town of thousand—and is in the service of the Govern-ment. Mr. Pickersgill, who accompanies the embassy in a purely honorary capacity, is an Englishman who is connected with the great London Missionary Society, and spent nine years as a reissionary in various parts of the island, He joined the embassy in Lo-don at the solicitation of Colonel Kobinson, who has in a great measure directed affairs since they set out from Malagascar last August. He has been very active in creating English sympathy for the Hove Government in the difficulty between the Queen and France. Colonel Robinson was sont to Lamatave from his home in Wisconsin by President Grant in 1875. He is a large, binfl, free-spoken main, whose outward characteristics indecate that it it would be an easy thing for him to do as he did two years or so and when he brought a French man-of-war that was making a bellierent exhibition to terms. An American bark had put into Tamatave to discharge a quantity of rifles and animuminor seld to the Malagasy Government, when the French man-of-war Forfait sent a launch alongside to prevent the landing of the arms. A gin was loaded and trained on the bark when a letter was received by the Commodore which brought him to Colonel Robinson's office. He began to give an explanation, but was stopped by a stera. I can have nothing to do with you until yonder insult to my Nation is removed. The empon the launch was laken away, the American bark discharged her cargo and the Frenchman apologized. This is one of the episodes in the controversy between the Malagasy Government and France which brought it about that the present embasy, although accredited to France, was not permitted to see President Grevy, and consequently could not, under rules of diplomatic eliquette, call upon any of the other Ambassadors in Paris.

PURPOSES OF THE AMBASSADORS. years as a reissionary in various parts of the island, He joined the embassy in London at the solicitation

PURPOSES OF THE AMBASSADORS. The Ambassadors and their secretaries were busy nalf an hour after they reached the hotel in writing letters, being anxious to get them off on the first steamship that sails. Upon Colonel Robinson and Mr. Tacchi, therefore, devolved the burden of the task of telling their plans and purposes, "The present treaty." said Colone! Robinson, "is a revision of the first one which was made with the United tates, with France and with England. The first treaty was very general, and the request for a revision came from the Queen several years ago. I wrote at the tone to Hamitton Fish, then Secretary of State, stated the Queen's request and added that modifications might be made which would be to the advantage of this country. But nothing came of it. When Mr. Evaris was Secretary I say that he was doing exact them in the way of eneming up commerce to have been discovered here. Both of the victims are girst who worked at sorting rags to a warchouse, and it is supposed that the discass was communicated by infected rags.

THE FORGED RAILWAY BONDS CASE.

THE FORGED RAILWAY BONDS CASE.

PHELADELIPHA, March 3.—Honger C. Burbert, who was arrested for attempting to sell \$19,000 in forced bonds of the Chicago March 18.—Honger C. Burbert, who was a strength for attempting to sell \$19,000 in forced bonds of the American Control of the United States, and I called his attention to my of the United States, and I called his attention to my of the United States, and I called his attention to my of the United States, and I called his attention to my of the Chicago March 3.—Robert Mages, age twenty-respondence with his Department. He took hold of the matter; I was empowered to prepare a protocol, did so, entered into negotiations with the Commissioners of the Queen, and finally the treaty was drafted by Ravonanahitimidativo and sent to the atterney.

CARVER DEFEATS BOGARDUS.

CHICAGO, March 3.—The secund pigeon match between Captain A. H. Bogardus and Dr. W. P. Cerver was shot at the Chicago Initing rear this; feternoon. Bogardus the his last tending the protocol of the sturbes our plants somewhat, as we will have nothing the protocol of the decidence of the Chicago Initing rear this. He can be incomplyed to the capture of the Chicago Initing rear this is decided by Ravonanahitimidativo and sent to the atturbes.

CHICAGO, March 3.—The secund pigeon match between the Chicago Initing rear this is the protocol of the control of the cont

The object of the change was said to be simply to enlarge the company's business.

NEWS FROM THE DOMINION.

OTAWA, March 3.—Messrs. Shicklima & Nector of United states as hip-builders, waited on Sir Leonard Tilley to-day, and drew his attention to the fact that the tariff, as it at present existed, discriminates in favor of United states ship-builders. A vessel built in favor of United states as hip-builders. A vessel built in favor of United states as admitted that durt on material in the United States as admitted that durt on material in the third States as admitted the durt on material in the third States as admitted the durt on material in the United States as admitted the durt on material in the third States as admitted the durt on material in the United States as admitted the durt on material in the Construction of vessels built in Canaia was as high as 17½ per cent. Sir Leonard promised to a few of her passengers. These passengers consider the matter.

Str. John, N. B., March 3.—The new Government was sworn in at Frederickton this morning: Mr. Bilar, of York, as Attempey-General; Mr. Gillespie, of Northunger, and the peak of the steanablip had never before any the control of the steanablip had never before the winds of this latitude. It was a unpictured and the peak of the steanablip had never before any the control of the steanablip had never before the winds of this latitude. It was a unpictured profit of the country of the Sakalava with the help of English arms and the peak of the steanablip had never before the winds of this latitude. It was a unpictured profit of the country of the National Line, which are the peak of the steanablip had never before the winds of this latitude. It was a unpictured the peak of the steanablip had never before and the peak of the steanablip had never before the winds of this latitude. It was a unpictured to the winds of this latitude. It was a unpictured to the winds of the steanablip had never before and the peak of the steanablip had never before the matter.

London,

THE FIRE RECORD.

ISAAC COHN'S NARROW ESCAPE. FLAMES IN SWAN & FINCH'S OIL STORE-THE EM-PLOYES ALL GET OUT SAFELY

John Slagan, a workman in the employ of the Russell Publishing Company, No. 17 Rose-st, saw a column of smoke issuing from a window in the second story of a building opposite, No. 18, Rose-st., ocafternoon. He immediately ran down stairs and gave an alarm. In a few minutes thirteen engines and four book and ladder companies were on the ground. Dense volumes of black smoke were pouring from the windows and tongues before a single stream was turaed upon the building. While the crowd of people who had quickly gathere stood watching the progress of the flames, a man and a hands, and the latter with singed bair, rushed forth Spain had to wait for high tide of No. 235 East Seventy-math-it, and the boy outskly dressed. Cohn had charge of the elevator, and rising from below. He immediately warned the em-playes of the New-York Publishing Company, Dick & steelier proprietors, upon the fourth and fifth floors, and days and weeks in frivolous and inconsequential started for the ground floor. By this time the shaft was ling any tariff legislation impossible; filled with smoke and flame. Bilnded by the dense

the dames in the upper stories. The first was go undercoatrol about 3 o'clock, and was entirely extinguished
an hour later.

The building formerly the properly of the Lutheran
Church, was owned by T. If. Crosley, of the him of
Charles Caske & Co., No. 21 Rosest. It was valued at
\$30,000 and was insured for \$12,000. It was damaged
about \$7,000. The first and second floors,
with the obsernedt, were occupied by Swan & Finch,
dealers in lubricating oils at \$0, 115 Maiden Jane.
Their loss is piaced at about \$26,000, a part of which is
covered by insurance. The third floor was leased by the
American Rubber Paint Company, E. Bluat agent. Mr.
Hunt place its loss at \$5,000; there was an insurance
of \$1,000. Mr. Steener, one of the proprietors of the
New-York Publishing Company, estimated its loss at
\$21,000. The damage to the building adjoining occupied by the Novelex Publishing company, was \$2,000.
The first less supposed to have originated in the bissement,
in which was stored a large amount of oil.

CLOTHS AND FLOWERS INJURED.

A fire was discovered last night on the first dealers in woollen cloth. It was extinguished quickly, but cloth worth about \$2,000 was destroyed. A stock of flowers and feathers on the second floor, owned by L. Zeimer & Feldstein, was damaged by smoke about \$1,000. The damage to the building was slight.

AN ELEVATOR AND MILL DESTROYED. THREE MEN KILLED BY A FALLING WALL-THE

LOSSES AND INSURANCE. ALBANY, March 3 .- At 2 o'clock this mornng the watchman in the Dunlap elevator discovered fresh fire in the sixth story. Ry the time it was extinguished the flames had broken out flercely on the fourth flames and were badly burned. Firemen Samuel E. Atkins and John A. Myers, and James Gilligan, a abover, were compelled to descend by the fron hoisting dred feet. About forty feet from the ground the chain was covered with recall the metric property injured. A strong north wind was blowne and the whole department was called out. The fire spicad rapidly through the null and el-valor, enveloping the waole structure. About 4 o'clock the upper wal's fell outward, a part falling through Bridge & Davis's provision stere adjoining in el-vator, enveloping the whole structure. About 4 o'clock the upper walls fell outward, a part falling through Bridge & Davis's pryvision store adjoining in Broadway, and burying several persons under the runs. Fireman William Carlin, Michael Sheeban, and Michael McEwen, employes of Bridge & Davis, were silled. James Cameron, bookkeeper for the same firm, was injured internally, probably fataity. James Kelly had his legs crushed. Fireman Goldwaithe's back was injured. The mill and elevator were destroyed. The property belonged to the estate of Robert Dunian. The loss on the buildines is \$75,000; insurance, \$22,000. The mill and elevators were occupied by Francis Chamberlain and his loss to about \$100,000; insurance, \$2110,500. There were about 150,000 touched of grain in the elevator. The loss to the owners of the grain is about \$40,000.

ANXIOUS FOR A PAID FIRE DEPARTMENT. LYNCHBURG, Va., March 3 .- There were two fires here to-day. The second was at the Picdus House, and was of incendrary origin. A very general made to hasten the establishment of a paid fire depart ment by barning houses. Two previous attempts at arson were frustrated on Taursday sight. The fires to-day were quickly suppressed and the damage was slight. The Common Council last night ordered a rigid investi-cation into the late disartrous fires and the cause of the ent of the Fire Department.

LOSSES IN VARIOUS PLACES. McPherson, Kan., March 3 .- Fire last night destroyed one business block here. The Pacific Express Company's office was damaged and the Court House was burned. All the burned buildings were frame structures, and nearly all the goods in them were destroyed. The total loss is \$50,000; insured for about one-half.

Chappell & Co., at the corner of Fourteenth and Graciot-its., were damaged by fire this morning to the extent of about \$50,000. Indianarous, Ind., March 3.—The freight depot of the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis Railroad at Columbus, Ind., was destroyed by fire this afternoon, together with five cars and all the freight in the depot. The books and papers of the master of transportation and the freight agent were also destroyed. The loss is \$10,000.

St. LOUIS, March 3. - The chemical works of W. H.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

SCICIDE OF A SOOKKEEPER.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 3.—Moses F. Ray, a bookeeper in the Merchants and Planters' Bank shot lameser in the breast and head, producing death. His troubles were of a private mature.

GENERAL WASHINGTON NEWS ACTION BY CONGRESS ON ITS FINAL DAY. THE HOUSE ADOPTS THE CONFERENCE REPORT ON THE TARIPP BILL-A SENATORIAL PAIR BROKEN -THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL KILLED-RE-TIREMENT OF DAVID DAVIS.

The House of Representatives yesterday, after a a final struggle by its opponents, adopted the report of the Conference Committee on the Tariff bill. A TRIBUNE correspondent comments upon the action of Senator Williams, who broke his pair with Senator Saunders and very nearly defeated the Tariff bill in the Senate. The Senate yesterday adopted a motion to lay the River and Harbor bill on the table "until to-morrow," and thus virtually killed the bill, Sunday not being a legislative day. David Davis yesterday retired from his position as President pro tem. of the Senate, and Mr. Edmunds was chosen as his successor.

A TARIFF BILL PASSED BY CONGRESS. THE HOUSE ADOPTS THE CONFERENCE REPORT ON THE REVENUE TARIFF BILL-INCIDENTS OF THE

FINAL STRUGGLE. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, March 3.-What was yesterday only the report of a majority of a conference con mittee will hereafter be known as the "Tariff act

of March 3, 1883." Whether experience shall prove it to be an act of wise legislation or the reverse, Republicans will be held responsible for it. They are entitled, at least, to credit for their perseverance and tenacity of purpose, which, despite the dogged opposition and dilatory tactics of the Democrats, have enabled them to win a substantial victory and redeem their promise to the countryto reduce taxation and revenues. That the Republicans, with a Senate and House almost evenly divided, have been able to accomplish any result is a tribute to their sincerity of purpose and their determination to respond to the demands of the country. For whatever imperfections the measure just adopted may contain, in consequence of the inability more thoroughly to consider and discuss it, the Democrats are wholly responsible; they wasted talk, with the sole purpose of makand none of them, from their ablest leader-Mr. Carlisle-down to their most ignorant "skirmisher," ever appeared willing to contrib-

some branch of American industry out of existence, POINTS OF ORDER AGAINST THE REPORT. When Chairman Kelley called up the conference report at noon to-day Mesars. Bayne and Blackburn raised the point of order that it was not accompanied by the written "statement" required by the rule, explaining the effect of the various changes recommended. This pretext for delay was eagerly seized by the Democrats, and the parliamentary lawyers on that side were in full feather, encouraged as they were by a peculiar ruling of the Speaker which convinced some of them that he was opposed to the bill. This ruling also frightened some of the friends of the measure into a belief that the Speaker would put some parliamentary obstacles in the way that might endanger it.

ute to any act of revision which should not revise

While the debate was proceeding, a written "statement" was prepared and signed by the con-ference and sent to the Speaker. Thus one cin-culty was removed, and, after nearly an hour had been wasted, the real debate was about to begin. when the irrepressible Springer demanded that the bill should be read. There was nothing to do but comply. At intervals Messrs, Robinson, of Massachusetts, and Speer relieved the reading clerks, and in less than two hours the reading, to which nobody listened, was concluded. By common consent it was arranged that the vote should be taken at 5 o'clock, the intervening time to be devoted to

FINAL DEBATE ON THE BILL.

The discussion was not very interesting and it probably changed no votes. Mr. Carlisle vehemently attacked the bill, because some of the rates are too high, and Messrs, Robinson, of Ohio, Bayne and Hubbell assailed it, because its rates are too low, especially on wool, iron and copper. The touching solicitude which some of the free-trade Democrats showed for the particular interests represented by the Republican opponents of the bill was very comical. Mr. Fisher said he felt that he was "between the devil and the deep sea," but he must accept this bill as a choice of evils, Messrs. Anderson and Dunn would vote for it, they said, but under solemn protest, because it does not go far enough. The Democrats who spoke for the bill were Messrs, Speer, Morse, Mutchler and Wilson. Mr. Murch made a very earnest speech, somewhat in the nature of a political auto-mortem statement, against the bill. The Democrats who spoke against it besides Mr. Carlisle were S. S. Cox, Converse—who said that this was a "leap in the dark "-Springer, Morrison and Tucker, who said that the Republicans had swapped the Constitution for a High Tariff bill. Messrs, Kelley, Haskelt, Peelle and Kasson spoke vigorously and carpestly in favor of the measure.

THE BILL BROUGHT TO A VOTE AND PASSED. Considerable nervousness was apparent when the vote was taken, but by the time the first roll-call was ended it was evident that the bill would pass by a good majority, and on the second roll-call a good many Representatives who had reserved their votes were recorded for or against it. The vote stood 152 to 116. The announcement of the result elicited hearty and prolonged applause from the Republicans.

Of the 152 votes for the bill, 19 were contributed by Democrats, as follows: Messrs. Beltzhoover, Ermentrout, Klotz, Mutchler, Randal I and Wise, of Pennsylvania; Hardenbergh, Harris and Rose, of New-Jersey; Morse, of Massachusetts; Lad I, of Maine; Bliss, Hardy and Scoville, of New-York; Fulkerson and Wise of Virginia; Speer, of Georgia; Shelley, of Alabama; and Wilson, of West Virginia. Eleven Republicans voted in the negative, as foilows: Messrs. Bayne, Campbell, Errett and Miller, of Pennsylvania; Dawes, McKinley, Rice, Robinson, E. B. Taylor and J. D. Taylor, of Ohio, and Hubbell, of Michigan.

MR. HEWITT AND MR. RANDALL FALL OUT.

It is said that before the vote was taken there was rather a lively spat between Abram S. Hewitt and Mr. Randall in one of the Democratic cloak-rooms. A person who said he heard part of the colloquy reports that Mr. Randall declared that "after fighting for the Democratic party in the House for twenty years, he did not propose to be dictated to and intered a man who has been there only one-fourth of that time; and that Mr. Hewitt retorted that as Speaker of the House Mr. Randall had defeated tariff revision by "packing the Ways and Means Committee "-something he would never do again, for he would "meet his Waterloo in the next Democratic caucus to nominate a candidate for Speaker."

Free-trade Democratic Representatives freely declare that the action of this Congress does not settle the cariff agitation. "There is a fly in this pot of ointment," declared the metaphorical S. S. Cox to a TRIBUNE correspondent. "The agitation will be Tenewed at the next session of Congress. The people and the manufacturers will both demand it. I just heard Mr. Olive, of Pittsburg, declare that he should immediately discharge all the men in four of his large mills." Abram S. Hewitt declared that he could get along by closing one of his mills. Other Democrats like Mr. Blackburn, of Kentucky, and Mr. Bland of Missouri, declare that it will be the duty of the next Congress to undo the tariff legislation of this

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